THE MINERS' WAR.

Outbreak Among the Laborers at Scranton.

SEVERAL COAL BREAKERS BURNED.

Bloody Fight With Working Miners.

Scranton Occupied by Troops.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR GEARY

All Unlawful Combinations to be Broken Up.

Beranton in a State of Riot-Property Destroyed-Attacks upon Working Miners. SCRANTON, April 7, 1871.

culbreak among the miners occurred last night, and the reign of terror predicted in my letter of yestertime I must tell the story as briefly as possible. For ome time past a mine known as the Tripp has been applied to supplying the of the citizens here, but much the quantity has been purchased for the cusomers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Yesterday an organized band, consisting of Irish, Weish and English miners, be onging to the Workingmen's Benevolent Associaion, congregated about the slope with the avowed intention of preventing the mine from being worked. When the seven or eight men left work a hostile in which clubs and pistols were freely used. Several of the miners were severely beaten, and one of the this morning, the rioters proceeded to a small opening on the road between Hyde Park and Providence, entered the mine, tore up the track, blew up the cars and did so much damage that the works were effectually stopped.

This morning the exasperated miners, augmented in numbers and strengthened by the successes of yesterday, made another demonstration at the Tripp ope and prevented the men wno wished to work from entering the mine. Mayor Morries appeared upon the spot and endeavored to persuade the men to maintain order and retire to their homes. He was utterly powerless in his efforts, but upon a promise that the slope should not be worked the leaders guaranteed that the men who had been employed in the works should not be moiested. Relying upon this guarantee the men started for their homes, but had got but a few steps from the "head house" of the dope before they were set upon by the crowd and barely escaped with their lives. One man received a scalp wound from a pistoi, and was saved from death by a miracle. The mob then proceeded to the mine of the Lackawanna Iron Company, on this side of the river, and after an excited demonstration drove the men out and closed work at that point. At eleven o'clock Mayor Morris proceeded to this ene of disturbance and read the Riot act. But he might have saved his breath. The object of the gathering having been accomplished, the mob ormed into procession, and, as I write, are parading the streets, preceded by the American flag.

Such are the events up to the hour of closing the sail. The rioters have thus far carried their points, and the mining of coal in this quarter has been slopped. But the spirit of disorder is abroad, and there is no predicting what shape it may next as some. That this state of things has been precipitated by the avowed determination of the companies not to treat with the workmen except the terms laid down last November, there is not a doubt, and it is evident that the doings of vesterday and to-day are but the beginning of most serious trouble. The military of the State will be ordered to this place, and peace will have to be maintained at the point of the bayonet. That the citizens are greatly excited at the asbeen running in layer of the miners thus far is beginning to turn the other way. The miners have grown desperase, and it is feared that attacks will ultimately be made upon the stores to relieve cravings of nature. This is the first serious outbreak in this section for many years, and the hearts of the people are consequently filled with the

Later Particulars-Two Coal Breakers Burned by the Rioters-Arrival of State Troops-The Mob Cowed-Miners Anxions to Recommence Work.

SCRANTON, April 7, 1871. During the afternoon the rioters, to the number of about one thousand, proceeded to the Noyang and Clark coal breakers in the Third ward of the city, and the men at work in the former were driven off They then set fire to the Noyang breaker, and it burned to the ground.

This evening at half-past seven o'clock one batta Mon of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived, and the troops are quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under the command of Major General

It is reported here that some of the works from which the men were driven to-day will resume tomorrow under the protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work, and will com mence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention of bringing the military here is to render this protection.

Up to ten P. M. no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of renewed violence to-morrow are numerous. One company of troops has been sent to the Tripp Slope, where renewed hostilities are threatened in the morning.

Since the arrival of the troops greater confidence is felt by the people, and many believe there will be no renewal of the lawlessness.

Great Excitement at Wilkesbarre-The Work-

men Romain Quiet. WILKESBARRE, April 7, 1871.

There is great excitement here over the disturbances at Scranton. Troops, under the com-mand of Major General E. S. Osborne, from Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Plymonth and Hazelton, left this evening for Scranton. There are no indications of any disturbance here as yet.

Proclamation of Governor Geary-The Rioters Denounced-The Military Called Upon to Assist the Civil Authorities-The Untawful Combinations of Railroad Companies to

Be Broken Up.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1871.

Pennsylvanta, ss.—In the name and by the unthority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said commonwealth, a proclamation:—

John W. Geary, Governor of the said commonwealth, a proclamation:—
Whereas, the recent suspension of work by the miners in the anthracite coal regions of the State, and the subsequent imposition by the transportation companies of prohibitory rates, have entailed great and manifold evils upon miners, operators, consumers, manufacturers and others; and whereas all efforts of the Executive and their friends of law and social order have failed to harmonize the conflicting interests and bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties; and, whereas, the recent investigation before a committee of the senate has failed to provide any remedy for existing evils or to accomplish anything towards the desired adjustment, or to give promise of rollet to a suffering people; and whereas, as usual in such cases, the unnatural, aggravated and unlawful conflict between labor and capital has resulted, as I am advised, in Dreacase of the peace and the destruction of the nad property at the city of Scranton and other places in the mining regions of that vicinity, and is assuming the shape of mod violence on the part of the miners and others, further threatens the lives and Property of the law abbding attentions.

and the temporary subversion of the laws, and calls for prompt and efficient remedies.

Now, therefore, J. John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and anthority vested in me by the constitution and laws, do hereby proclaim and declare:—

First—That it is unlawful for any person or association of persons by violence, threats or other coercive means to prevent any laborers or miners from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please, and alike unlawful, by such violence or threats, to deter or prevent the owner or operators of mines from employing whomsoever they may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and the persons employed. rsons employed. Second—That it is unlawful for any railroad or

may be agreed upon between the employer and the persons employed.

Second—That it is unlawful for any railroad of other transportation company, in subversion of the objects of its creation, to impose rates of freight or transportation intended to be and which are substantially prohibitory, or to combine with others to effect the same ends, and thus create, prolong or aggravate existing evils.

There—That it is unlawful, at all times and under all circumstances, for persons to assemble in a riotous or immuticuous manner, and, under grievances, either actual or intended, to commit breaches of the peace, destroy property, or endanger or take the lives or others, and tims subvert and nuttify the laws and subject the good name of the State to humiliation and reproach.

Fourth—that reliable information having been received that these riotous assemblages are too large and powerful to be dispersed, or suppressed by the local authorities of Scranton, which have called on me for aid. I have invoked the military power of the State to suppress the riots and mobs at Scranton, and wherever else in the Commonw-cath such unlawful assemblages may be found, and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement for the present and future of the unlawful assemblages may be found, and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement for the present and future of the unlawful complications and difficulties under which the people now surfer. Have also invoked the civil power of the State against the railroad and other transportation companies for the misuse and abuse of their corporate rights and privileges, and will enforce all the renderes authorized by the laws of the land; and I call upon all military organizations to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities wherever thereunto required, and upon all civil magistrates, oncers and cutzens in their several spheres of action or induence to sustain or enforce tie laws against all objecters in anywise responsible for the evi

State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fith.

JOHN W. GEARY.
Allest:—F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth. under my hand and the great seal of the

OUR PUGNACIOUS LEGISLATORS.

Fracas Between Assemblymen Irving and Weed-A Head in a Handkerchief and an Eye in Mourning-Intense Excitement Among the Law Breakers and the Law Makers.

ALBANY, April 7-10 P. M. The Assembly was thrown into great excitement to-night by a dispute between two of the members of the Railroad Committee, Messrs. Irving and Weed, which finally ended in a personal encounter and for a time put a stop to the regular business of the House. It will be remembered that a bill was introduced some time ago which virtually repealed the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and it was rumored at the time that the New York Central was at the bottom of the scheme, with a view of ultimately getting fuil control of the roads now in possession of the Canal Company. From the start there was considerable feeting manifested about the bill, and especially as it was once recommitted to the Railroad Committee after it had been before the House. This evening Mr. Flagg, the chairman of the committee, asked for a suspension of the order of business, so that he might introduce a resolution taking the bill out of the hands of the committee, and ordering it to a third reading. Of course, the friends of the Canal Company in the House were on the alert, and a good deal of excitement ensued. While the vote was being taken by ayes and noes a large number of members con-gregated about the Clerk's desk, Weed among others. Irving, one of the members of the committee, between whom and Weed there exists very little friendly feeling, finally made his way to the desk and called out to the Speaker (Mr. Fields being in the chair) to make the members take their seats, exclaiming:-"The Clerk can take this vote without being prompted; these members are prompting him." He, then turned towards Weed and charged him with being one of the prompters, and at the same time made use of an enithet something like "You sucker," which Weed resented, as Irving says, by calling him "A damned thief." This Weed denies emphatically, contending that he merely told Irving to keep away from him, as rate the two talked in such a loud tone of voice that the attention of the whole House was attracted to it. of each other's coat. Weed says he put his hand out to push Irving away from him, while the latter exertions of other members the tunnit was quelled for awhile, and the two went back into the Clerk's room, followed by a crowd of their colleagues. The door was then shut to prevent any further interference of the business of the House, as Irving and Weed kept talking in a loud tone of voice, the former being very much excited. The friends of both parties did their best to put on end to the row by getting the two away from one another; but before they could do so Irving struck Weed a Dowerful blow with his fist over the left eye, causing a very bad wound. Weed was standing at the time with his back against the doorway that leads into the House; and, as Fianagan stood between him and Irving, endeavoring to pacify the latter, he did not expect the blow. After he had been struck Weed made an effort to get at Irving, while the latter, now excited to the highest pitch, was making ready to strike again.

Through the exertions of Fianagan and others the two were kept apart, and Irving was induced to go into the House and take his seat. Weed came in shortly afterward with a handkerchief bound over his eye, took his seat and rose to ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, but sat down on being informed that a committee had aircady been appointed. This committee, which was appointed shortly after Weed and Irving had left the House and entered the Clerk's room and the door had been shut behind them, consists of Messrs. Frear, Alvord, Littlejonn, Fields and Nicholas, They will meet to-morrow morning before the business of the House begins and will probably at once make their report.

It is needless to state that the House was in no door was then shut to prevent any further

business of the House begins and will probably at once make their report.

It is needless to state that the House was in no frame of mind to transact business after what had occurred, and soon after the fracas adjourned in great confusion. The affair is the town talk tonight, and speculation is rife as to what course the investigating committee will pursue. Itving's friends claim that as he struck Weed when not within the bar of the house, nothing more than a censure can result to him from it, but the row which occurred at the Clerk's desk was of such a nature that it is quite likely that the committee will consider the encounter which followed it as though it had actually taken place at the desk. The friends of both parties are in a terribly excited state of mind over the thing, and what the upsnot will be before the adjournment would be hard to forctell.

MORE SUICIDES.

The Dead Body of a German Found Near FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., April 7, 1871.

The body of a man was found near the fort this evening with a five-barrel pistoi alongside, three barreis of while were discharged. The bails had entered the breast, near the heart. The deceased was a German, about thirty years of age. He had was a German, about thirty years of age. He had in his pocket a card of the South Brooklyn Harmonia Club, with the name of J. Wechtershauser, also a card of Alfred Dolge, Abuty street, New York, and another of Lonier, Harvest House, East New York. He had evidently been a carrier or agent for the sale of newspapers. Justice Church took charge of the body and notified the Coroner.

Suicide at Clinton, N. 7

POUGHERREPSIE, April 7, 1871.
William Henry Crasper, of Yonkers, committed suicide last night in the town of Clinton. Ill health was the cause.

Suicide in Brooklyn.

At about nine o'clock last night a prominent Gef-man politician, a resident of East New York, com-mitted suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Francis Lauzer, the deceased, lived at the corner of Sheffield and Liberty streets, where he kept a larger beer saloon and garden, he was about sixty years of age and had been drinking rather freely of late, which fact, doubtless, led to the commission of this rash act, Coroner Jones was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

A MURDINER SENTENCED.

FONDA, N. Y., April 7, 1871, The case of the people against Charles Eacker, on trial since Monday last at this place, for the murder of Thomas E. Burdick on the 4th of July last, terminated in a verdict of gully of marter in the first degree. He was sentenced to be executed on the 36th day of May Boxt.

EASTER SUNDAY.

How the Day Is to be Observed in the Churches of All Denominations.

Decorating the Altars and Sanctuaries-The Music That is to be Sung in Praise of Him Who is Risen-The Sermons That Are to be Preached-Solemn Scenes and Splendid Ceremony-Religion Exhibited in Its Proper Sphere-The Fast and the Feast.

To-day the fast of Lent is over, and the Church is anxiously preparing for the great festival of Easter. During the past week sorrow and gloom were emblemed in every ceremony, and by degrees was reached the final act in the sacred drama, when the whole Christian race bows down before the cross on Calvary and acknowledges the source whence spring the salvation of mankind. Solemn and imposing as the services were which

PICTURED THE LAST SCENES in the Saviour's life, they were not more grand or impressive than are those which the Church now adopts to commemorate the Resurrection, the glory of which surpasseth all understanding. All over the world, wherever Christian men exist, there was one fervent wall chanted yesterday and the two previous days, recounting in simple melody the love He bore for men, even unto death. To-day the LAMENTATIONS BECOME HOSANNAS;

grief becomes joy, and the awful dread of the crucifled is turned into boundless yearning for the resurrected. In all the Catholic churches of this city the purple cloth of mourning has covered the altars and draped the sanctuary during the past six weeks; during Holy Week even the light of day was excluded and music was unknown at any service, but to day, as the priest intones the Gloria in Excelsis, the covering is taken from the windows, the purple cloth is removed from the altar and a flood of music fills the church, as the choir takes up the glorious nymn and sings it with impassioned enthusiasm. This is the signal that the Lenten season is over, and, from this moment, fasting and lamentations are forgotten, and the faithful, with a joyful spiric, hasten to prepare for Easter Day. It would be difficult to understand this quick transition from grief to joy were it to be forgotten that the faith which inspires the one has inspired the other, Believing hearts approach the tomb sorrowfully, with Mary and Martha, and Peter and John, and follow them along the road from Calvary to Galilee, and there rejoicingly sing hosannas before Christ risen. To-day every Catholic and Protestant church puts forth energy to prepare for the services which are to signalize the mystery of to-morrow's festival,

are to signalize the mystery of to-morrow's festival, and every device is used, especially in the Catholic churches, to surround with selligious fome and expectation in the Catholic churches, to surround with selligious fome and expectation in the second greatest feast of the year. The choicest music is selected, and every choir is filled with zest to moner the occasion with strains of joyous meiody, significant of the infinite power which the Son of God displayed. For several days past lair hands have been binding the choicest flowers into graceful symbols to place them on the altars and around the sanctuaries as nature's loveliest offerings to the sacred one, who is to be honored, worshipped and becought. Judging from the success attained so far in the preparations the Catholic caurches of the city will tonorrow exhibit a wealth of ornamentation and a beauty, of decoration never witnessed before. As will be seen from what follows below special services will be held in all the Catholic and Protestant churches and in those of some of the other denominations, all of which promise to display an unusual degree of religious iervor and faith on this lessival of Laster.

St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

In this time-honored sacred edince solemin high mass will be ceiebrated at half-past ten o'clock tomorrow morning by the Most Reverend Archoishop. The Archbishop's assistant priest will be the very Rev. Dr. Starrs; deacon of the mass, Rev. Father McGean; sub-deacon, Rev. Mr. Lynch; master of ceremonles, Rev. Father McNierney; assistant master of ceremonles, Rev. Father McNierney; assistant master of ceremonles, Rev. Father Kearney. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father boucet, S. J. The music will be a new mass by the organist, Mr. Schmitz, and the choir is to be enlarged for the occasion. In the alternoon there will be solemn vespers, at which the Archbishop will officiate, assisted by all the priests of the cathedral. The high attar and the two side ones will be profusely decorated. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

decorated.

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

Barclay street, ample preparations have been made
for a grand display. The altars are to receive the
most elaborate ornamentation, and a large number
of gas jets and candles will throw the
sanctuary into a blaze of light, Solemn
high mass will begin at ten o'clock, the
celebrant being the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell; deacon,
Rev. H. B. Gallagher, of San Francisco; subdeacon,
Rev. Mr. Allen, of Halitax; master of ceremontes,
Rev. Mr. Quinn. The preacher will be the Rev. Mr.
Gallagher. An extra choir, with full chorus, has
been trained by the organist of the church, Professor
Pecter, and the music is to be Haydn's Imperial
mass. Solemn vespers will begin at haif-past three
in the afternoon.

In the afternoon.

In East Twenty-eighth street, solemn high mass will be celebrated, begining at half-past len o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Dr. McSweeney; deacon, Rev. Father Henry; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Dautser. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. McGyme, the pastor. The mass to be sung is Haydn's No. 3. An orchestral accompaniment and an increased chorus have been added, so that, under the leadership of Mr. Danioria, the organist, the music promises to be very fine. Solemn vespers will be sound in the evening, the same priests officiating as at high mass, The magnificent marble attar will be solendedly decorated, and the sametuary made beautiful with

magnificent marble altar will be splendicly decorated, and the sanctuary made beautiful with flowers. Hundreds of lights will illumine the large stained glass window above the altar, and make the sanctuary seen from a distance, arrayed in all the pomp of the religio us service of this Church—a picture of what might be fancied about a church in Rome on a festive day.

ST, ANN'S CHURCH,

in Twelfth street, will be handsomely fitted up. Floral decorations will be arranged on the altars. High mass will begin at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Presion being celebrant; Rev. W. C. Poole deacon, and a scholastic from the Jesuit's College sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Ducey, of the Church of the Nativity. The mass sung will be Mr. Deucher's, the organist—the same mass that was sung on the opening of this church last New Year's Das, Solemn vespers take place in the alternoon.

THE REPEMPTORIST PATHERS,
at their church in East Third street, propose making a grand display to-morrow. The splendid edifice is supplied with every facility for imposing religious ceremony, and no doubt the service will be most exciting and impressive. The celebrant of the solemn high mass will be Rev. Father Lemamber; deacon, Rev. Father Urban; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Price; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Kiaphake. The Rev. Father Eberhart is to preach the sermon. The mass sung will be Mozar's No 12, and the choir, numbering forty voices, will be assisted by an instrumental band, all under the leadership of Mr. Fisher, the organist. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, there will be solemn vespers, when Lambelotte's "Regina Cell Leatare" will be sung. Later in the evening the confraterity of the Immediate Heart of Mary will have a service, at which benediction of the blessed sacrament will be given. A procession called the Procession of the Resurrection is also to constitute part of the Easter service, and will form an interesting feature. It is to consist of all the reverend fathers of the church, acolytes, th

progress.

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
in James street, solemn high mass takes place at
half-past ten o'clock. The Rev. Father Farrelly,
pastor, will be celebrant; Rev. Edward McKenna,
deacon; Rev. F. Martin, sub-deacon. The sermon
will be preached by Rev. Father Quin, S.
J., of Fordnam College. Solemn vespers are to be
held in the afternoon. The music will be the Paschal Mass, sung by a double quartet choir under direction of the organist, Mr. Lahuente. The sanctuary will be very brilliant with 400 lights surroundling the altar. The ladles of the parish have supphed a large number of the very choicest howers,
which are to beautify the sanctuary.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

At this church, presided over by the Rev. Father
Hecker, solemn high mass will commence at the
usual hour, the Rev. Father Dwyer being celebrant;
Rev. Father B. D. Hill, deacon; Rev. Father Searle,
sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Hecker will preach.
The music will be the "Gregorian Chant," twelve
altar boys, well trained for the purpose, making the
responses. Solemn vespers are sung in the afternoon. The decoratory arrangements promise to be
good. AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH,

noon. The decoratory arrangements promise to be good.

AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

In Ninth avenue. Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, the Rev. Arthar J. Donnelly, pastor, solemning hase, beginning at the usual hour, will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Donnelly, the deacon being Rev. Father Pratt and the sub-deacon Mr. Stephen Nagle. Mr. James Walsh is to be master of ceremonies, and Mr. Wilham Degnan assistant master of ceremonies. The members of the Latin class attached to the church assist at the ceremonies, occupying seats in the sanetuary. The music, as is usual in this church, will be of the highest orner. The altar decorations are chaste and elegant.

In Thirteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, though neither elegant in exterior nor claborately gotten up merioriy, it ceing only recently established, will honor the festival by a high mass, said by the Rev. P. J. Healy, at which the pastor, Rey.

IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
Grand street, Rev. Father Mater will be the celebrant
of the solemn high mass; Rev. Father McEvoy, deacon, and Rev. Father Reade, sub-deacon. The
altars will be brilliantly lighted. The music promises to be fine, Mr. Boyrer, organist, having composed a mass for the occasion. The choir is a volunteer one, numbering about fifty voices, and has
oeen in training more than two years. There will
be solemn vespers in the afternoon.

AT ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,
corner of avenne B and Eighth street, no trouble
has been spared in decorating the sanctuary for the
Easter. Two hundred lights have been arranged
around the figure of the dead Christ above the altar,
and other ornamentation on an equally extensive
scale has been introduced. A choir of thirty-live
altar boys has been trained to chant the
Regina Call Latare immediately before mass,
The mass to be sung will be Haydin's "Imperial,"
under the direction of the organist, Mr. Wygand.
The gorgeous vestments, made in Munich for this
church, at a cost of about \$6,000, will be used tomorrow. The celebrant is to be the pastor, Rev.
Pather Mooney; deacon, Rev. Father Brady; subdeacon, Rev. Father Mcister. Rev. Father Mooney
also preaches the sermon. Solemn vespers (Millard's) will be sung in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,
In this church, at the customary hour, Rev. Dr.
Morrogh is to celebrate the solemn high mass, Rev.
Father McGuire is to be deacon and Rev. Father
Murphy, sub-deacon. Rev. Father McGuire is to
preach. Mr. Reuz, the organist, has composed a
mass especially to; this festival. At vespers a magnitical, said to be very line, which was arranged by
Mr. Reuter, will be sung. The floral ornamentation
is excellent.

Church (Jesuits) the celebrant will be Rev.

presch. Mr. Rcuz. the organist, has composed a mass especially for this festival. At vespers a magnifical, said to be very line, which was arranged by Mr. Rentier, will be sung. The floral ornamentation is excellent.

CHURCH OP ST. PRANCIS XAVIER.

In this church (Josuits) the celebrant will be Rev. Father Bendevan; oeacon, Rev. Father Busum; subdeacon, Mr. Casairs; master of ceremonics, Mr. Renaud. The mass to be sung is the "Resurrection mass," by the organist of the church, Mr. Berge. There will be twenty voices in the choir, with a full orchestra. Rev. Father itonayne is to preach. Solemn vespers begin at five in the evening. The sanctuary is eleganity and elaborately ornamented.

Corner of Sixth avenue and Washington place, Rev. Father Farreli, pastor, is to be celebrant; Rev. Father Gungev is to preach. The choir, under direction of Mr. Martenez, the organist, has been in training for the festival.

CHURCH OF ST. TERESA.

In this church, of which the Rev. James Boyce is pastor, the Easter services will be particularly interesting, as the Forty Hours' Adoration is to commence here with the solemn high mass. At any time the Forty Hours' Devotion is always well attended, and the sanctuary is especially prepared with flowers and ornamenis and a large number of well arranged lights for the occasion. This, then, combined with the profuse expenditure of good taste in decorating the alters for this Easter gives the church an additional claim for a large congregation to-morrow. The Young Ladies' Sodality, belonging to the church, will keep the "watches!" during the Adoration. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at the usual hour by the Rev. Father Boyce, Rev. Father Flattery being deacon and Rev. Father Martenes. At the nine o'clook service the Rev. Father Liny being pastor, the services of the Commencement of the Forty B

preached. At the nine o'clock A. M. mass the St. Ceclia Society will constitute the choir.

TRINITY CHURCH.

In this grand tempie the services of the Holy Week have been in all accordance with the beautiful and solemn ritual of the Episcopal Church. and large congregations have been here daily worshippers. To-morrow the services will even gain more in solemnity and impressiveness from the nature of the festival, and "Old Trinity" will appear in purest form, worshipping at the shrine of the gospel and echoing to the words of the Evangelists, announcing the resurrection of the Master. The sermon of the morning service, beginning at hal-past ten o'clock, will be prayers will be the two. Dr. Vinton; that of the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Ogniby. During the services the prayers will be intoned and the Litany rend by the Rev. Mr. Denniston, M. A. There will be firely lights on the altar, and \$300 has been expended in providing flowers for the altars and sanctuary. These will be a choir of sixty voices arround the canned. A band of mosic, consisting of forty pieces, under direction of Mr. Morgan, will be in the organ loft to assist the regular choir. The music solected is from Hadyn, Mozart, Talits, Goss, Hancel and Thorne. The choir is, of course, under the leadership of the organist, Mr. Merster. The following is the programme of the chimes, which will commence at half-past ten A. M.:—Let the Merry Church Bells king," "The World Itself Keeps Easter Day," "Christ Is Risen," "Nature's Halielujah," "Easter Hymn."

At St. Thomas' course, Fith avenue and Fifty-first.

lujat," "Easter Hymn."

At St. Thomas' church, Fitth avenue and Fifty-first street, Rev. Dr. Morgan will preach.

At St. Pand's, Broadway, Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity parish, will preach.

At Grace Church, Tenth street and Broadway, the sermon will be by Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter.

At Calvary church, Foorth avenue and Twenty-first street, Rev. Dr. Washburne is the preacher.

At St. Peter's, Twenticth street and Ninth avenue, the preacher will be Rev. Dr. Beach.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, Rev. Dr. Howland is to preach.

preach.
At Christ church, Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, the preacher will be Rev. Dr. Ewer.
At St. John's, Varieg street, Rev. Dr. Weston preaches.
At Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street, Rev. Dr.

preaches.
At Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Swope preaches.
All of the above churches will be handsomely decorated and the sanctuaries lighted up with an unusual number of lights.

THE GERMAN LUTHERANS.
At Paul's the Rev. Mr. Gerssenhainer will preach in the morning. Two special pieces will be sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Mayer, the organist—namely, "Easter Hymn" and "Hailelujah" from Handel's Messlah.

In the several other German Lutheran churches in the city special services will be held. This religious denomination pays especial attention to the Easter festival, and adorns the church most iavishly with ornamicals suitable to the festival.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE FATERNITY.
The choir in this church will comprise the usual quartet—Mine, Gertrude Frankau Hess, soprano; alie, Frida de Febele, alto; Dr. J. A. Kelley, tenor; Mr. G. C. Deyo, bass, and a grand chorus of select voices, the whole under the direction of Albert J. Holden, organist. The pastor, Rev. E. H. Chapin, will preach the sermon.

EASTER COMMUNION PLATE.

Several Costly Silver Sets on Exhibition. At the salerooms of Adams, Hallock & Co., the leading church plate manufacturers, of No. 20 John street, will be on exhibition during to-day and the early part of next week THREE COSTLY SILVER SERVICES

of communion plate. They are manufactured for the firm by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., who employ a large number of The sets may be described as follows:-A set for the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, of which Dr.

Hall is rector. It is made entirely

ifall is rector. It is made entirely

FROM MENORIAL SILVER.

or offerings of silver cups, vases, coins, &c., by the members of the congregation. It consists of an ornately engraved flagon, capable of containing four quarts, bearing the inscription, "Church of the holy Frinity, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., Easter, 1871."

The handle terminates at each end in a cluster of acorns and oak leaves. The lid is surmounted with a Roman cross, and the vessel teelf is adorned in alto relieve bands, with clusters of the grape. Next are two chaices, similarly adorned in alto relieve and gilt within. A paten, ornamented on the edge with raised ears of wheat and bearing in the centre the engraved figure of the dove, enclosed in a triagle and a circle, with two offertory plates, ornamented in like manner, completes the set.

St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn,

the set.

St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn,
of which Dr. Drowne is the rector, has the next
important set. This consists of a flagon, three quarts,
surmounted by a Maltese cross, and bearing the intaglio inscription, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of
Hosts" two chalices, gold-plated inside, beautifully
engraved; a paten, with the monogram S. P. inwoven with a cross; two plates, with I. H. S. in the
centre, and an alms plate, bearing the text, "L. is
more blessed to give than to receive." The

CHURCH OF THE REDERMER,
Brooklyn, has the third set. It comprises a two
quart flagon of chaste design, bearing the text,
"This is my blood of the New Testament, which is
shed for many." The two chalices are similarly
chaste and fine. The paten is engraved, "This is my
body which is given for you." There is but one plate,
which is inscribed, "This do in remembrance of me."

A "Tyspoon" is added to this set, of vory neat design. The handle terminates in a cross, over which
is laid a gift morogram, I. H. S. The bowl is gift
and perforated with Maltese crosses. Taken altogether these services are finely artistic and worthy
a visit from Protestant Episcopalians and others to
see what their brythers can do in jurnishing their

WASHINGTON.

Comparative Statement of Government Receipts and Expenditures.

Gerrit Smith as the Great Republican Peacemaker.

The New York Custom House Nominations Confirmed.

Satisfaction of the Colored People Over the Passage of the Ku Klux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1871. The New York Custom House Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate went into executive session at halfpast four o'clock. No quorum was present and at least thirty minutes elapsed before one could be obtained. The nominations of Darling to be Appraiser of Merchandise and Laffin Naval Officer at the port of New York were taken up, when nearly an hour was spent in debate of a desultory character, and what was said yesterday was to some extent repeated by the same parties It becoming apparent that the nominations would from voting, among them Messes. Cragin and Patterson, of New Hampshire; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Fenton, of New York; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Trumbuil and Logan, of Illinois, and Morton, of Indiana, The nominations were confirmed. It is said a few votes only were cast against Darling, and that in Laffin's case there was no division. During yesterday and to-day Senator Conkling circulated among republican members of the House from New York for signature a letter strongly recommending the confirmation of Ladin and Darling, but obtained the signatures of only six of them, or less than one half of those to whom it was presented. This letter, it is understood, was shown in the Senate to-day by Mr. Conkling to numerous Senators.

Senator Morton to be Serenaded. The Indiana Bepublican State Assocition, with other republican State associations, will serenade Senator Morton at his lodgings at the National Hotel to-morrow evening. It is expected that the President and the members of the Cabinet will be present. On this occasion Senator Morton will nake a speech, which will be widely used for campaigu purposes in 1872.

A Pleasant Event at the Capital -Colored Men's Gratitude Toward the Author of the Ku Klux Bill.

The colored men are especially jubilant over the passage of the "bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment, and for other purposes." A delegation of them called to-day upon Judge Shellabarger, in the Speaker's room of the House, for the purpose of congratulating him. Among those present were Frederick Douglass, Rev. Sella Martin, and representatives Long, Elliott, Turner and Wall-all colored men. After some mutual congratulations Mr. Martin said:-

said:—
Mr. SHELLABARGER—We come to you to-day as the representative of our race in the South to return to you our thanks for the noble part you have taken in pushing this Ku Klux bill through, and to congratulate you as a true friend of the oppressed and downtroden of the South. As loyaints, we give you our thanks; as Christians, we fift up our voices on high for your long life and success, and we desire now to congratulate the author of this bill upon its passage. We had hoped it would have been stronger, but as it is we hope it will prove equal to the emergency. We therefore extend to you our heartieft thanks for your labor in the cause of justice.

Mr. Martin concluded by detailing some of the out. Mr. Martin concluded by detailing some of the out

pie of the South. Judge Shellabarger, in reply said: -MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN-You cannot realize how much this call has affected me. I have no language which I deem sufficient to venture upon to express myself. If this call hat come from my own race it would have affected me but little, but coming as it does from your race, it does affect me. As I look into your faces I see the wrongs of two hundred and fifty years, and in each countenance a sentiment of love and respect which fully repays any feeble effort I have made in this matter. Again I thank you

Frederick Douglass then stepped forward and, taking Judge Sheilabarger by the hand, said:-

I have no speech to make, but I thank God that I have been permitted to live to see this day. I can say no more now. Again I thank you ten thousand times.

Comparative Statement of Government Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Two

The following comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States government for the two years from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and the two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, has just been issued from the Treasury Department:-RECEIPTS.

Net Decreve

\$55,402,327 2,005,291

venue Misceliane- ous	294,011,20± 68,067,629	838,310,853 51,554,509	- \$16,713,120	44,299,651	
Total \$661,405,442		\$749,559,491 \$16,715,120		\$161,707,170 \$16,715,120	
Net increase	of revenue	PENDITURE		. \$84,994,041	
On What Account.		Hurch 1, to Merch 1	1:67, Ma	Frare, 7 om seA 1, 1869, Ferek I, 1871.	
For Congress. Post Office Department— Mail transportation. Porteign Intercourse. Executive and miscella- neous expenses. Public buildings and grounds in Washington Objection. Miscellaneous. Customs, revenue Miscellaneous. Assigning and collecting internal revenue. Miscellaneous expenses Internal revenue. United States courts. Miscellaneous expenses unetr Interior Department. War Department War Department Indian Department Indian Department Pension Department		\$50,4	76,971	87,475,469	
		8.5 2,6	30,778 56,777	9,827,688 2,808,860	
			16,907	28,524,237	
		2,7	30,278	1,960,686	
			28,146	12,290,136	
		15,7	29,225	16,056,004	
		16,4	83,951	14,140,378	
		8,4	77.646 57,627	4,652,634 4,705,456	
		6.3 226.3 49,99 19.69	95,144 51,664 67,666 50,687 80,429	7,196,077 101,735,898 40,996,550 10,546,793 61,447,949	
Total		E450.043,75g		8525,842,809	

\$126,700,949 Decrease of expenditures

amount of income returned in a collection district. Any information further than this, especially when t embraces the names of individuals or firms, or he amounts of meome, with indications as to the individuals or firms by whom the returns are made, will be regarded as given in violation of the pro-vision of law above cited, and as calling for the displacement of the officer giving the same.

Nice Ruling on Parliamentary Law.
On the demand on Thursday, by Senator Thur-man for the division of the resolution authorizing Blodgett and Goldth watte to be sworn, and instruct. ing the committee to examine into the questions involved hereafter, the Vice President decided that the resolution could be divided at the semicolon, but could not, as it read, be divided as Senator Thurman desired, as to the names, the Jefferson Manual stating to be divisable a question contain two substantive propositions, which could stand by itself if the other were re jected. He also quoted British precedents from Hatsell, in 1640, 1734 and 1770, where this point was argued fully and thus decided. In cases like the present, when a resolution was so worded as to names that it did not come within Jefferson's rule the object desired must be obtained by amendment

Personal. Judge Allen A. Burton, Secretary of the St. Do mingo Commission, left here this evening for his home in Kentucky, and will be absent a week or ten days. On his return he will prepare the various documents accompanying the report of the Com-

mission for publication. Senator Fenton left to-night direct for his home at Jamestown on business, intending to return to

Washington next we k. Scuator Morton is to be serenaded to-morro night by Indianians residing in this city.

Gerrit Smith arrived here to-day, having come af the suggestion of old political and personal friends to aid in healing the present division among the republicans. He conferred with several friends today, and it is expected that he will have a full conversation with Mr. Sumner.

Fred Douglass is still in town, and to-day, for the first time, occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery of the Senate, listening to a portion of the speech of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, on the St. Domingo ques-

Nominations by the President. The following nominations were sent to the Senats to-day:-Reuben L. Kendall, of Connecticut, to be United States Consul at Strasburg; A. R. Howe, to be Codector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Mississippi; George H. Gordon, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Texas; Henry W. Sommeriad, to be Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska.

OBITUARY.

The death of this gentleman, for many years one of the most prominent of manufacturers and democratic politicians in this State, is appointed this morning. Mr. Pratt was born at Stephentown. Rensselaer county, New York, on the 30th of October, 1790. His parents were poor and his education limited, and at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. Industrious and honest, he successfully fought against poverty and the other obstacles which stood in his path. When he commenced life Mr. Pratt had no means whatever, Selecting the business of a tanner he went to work, in a humble way at first, but finally on a grand scale. Up in the Catskill mountains he established a tannery, which, by and by, became famous for the leather it produced. In 1848, when it was closed, it was a vast affair, situated in the midst of the village of Prattsville, named after the deceased and founded, we may say, by him. Previous to its close, says one authority. Mr. Pratt's establishment had tanned more than one million sides of leather. And not only was the quantity great, but the quality of the work was also admirable. Indeed, while the proprietor conducted the business he devoted his entire attention to itf hence his success in this branch of the mecha

Not only as a tanner did Mr. Pratt make reputation. All detects of early education—or tack of education—he removed by private study and application. A man of ability and integrity, gen lai and
companionable, it was natural that he should obcome popular with his neighbors and fellow citizens.
He entered into politics under favorable auspices,
an advocate of the principles of the democratic
party. In 1823 he received his first office, when he
was elected a colonel of millina—not a very important position nowadays, perhaps, but one highly
prized forty-eight years ago. Seven years passed,
and then (1830) Mr. Pratt was introduced into a new
sphere of political usefulness, being then elected to
the State senate. Six years later (1835) he was
chosen one of the Presidential electors from New
York, and, as such, voted for Martin Van Buren,
who was elected. During the same year he was
elected a Representative in Congress. On the expiration of his term he declined a renomination, but
in 182, he was again a candidate and was once more
elected, hi a district, too, at that time generally
carried by the whigs. Mr. Pratt's Congressional
carrier was nightly honorable. It was not that of an
orator, but it was that of a working member. Mr.
Pratt's efforts were directed in lavor of a reduction
in the rates of postage. His plans for the new Post
Office buildings were those adopted, and he
originated the Bureau of Statistics, now recognized
to be one of the most valuable departments of the
government.

The private career of the deceased was as market.

government.

The private career of the deceased was as marked, by usefulness as his official one, ife labored energetically to build up his section of the State. He founded or aided many sectiles—some charitable, others for the dissemination of knowledge—and his devotion to and enthusiasm for these and for other institutions made ans popularity somewhat a source of personal inconvenience, for he was the president of many of them frequently at one time, the established a newspaper and a bank at Frattsville, and aided in other ways in extending the literary facilities of the people and their commerce.

In 1852 Mr. Fratt held his last onlocal position, being in that year chosen a Presidential elector on the Pierce ticket. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1822, and represented his district in numerous other democratic conventions. Entering into political life as a democrat, he remained one "of the stratest sect" to the day of his death—a regular true bone, who believed in every plank of the democratic platform.

Nearly eighty years on earth was voschsafed Mr. Pratt. He heed far beyond the alloted age of man, in the long evening of his life, honored and respected for his apprentianes and integrity by all who knew him; looked up to with veneration and gratitude by the many whom his counsel or charity betriended, the old tanner of the Carskill Monntains must have looked up to with veneration and gratitude by the many whom his counsel or charity betriended, the old tanner of the Carskill Monntains must have looked death fearlessiy in the face, conscious that he had done his duty in the desh, and had naught to apprenend and everything to hope for in the world to come. government.
The private career of the deceased was as marked.

Admiral Tegetheff. A desputch, dated London, April 7, received in the

city yesterday, ancounces the death of Baron Wil

helm Von Tegethoff, the distinguished Austrian admiral, at his residence in Vienna, on the 6th inst. Deceased was born at Marburg, in Styria, in the year 1827, and was educated at the Imperial and Royal Naval College at Venice. He entered the navy in 1845 as midshipman, and served snortly atterwards as nide de camp to Admiral Martini. In 1849 he served on board the corvette Adria, and was employed in the blockade of Venice, which happened